HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST ON INVENTIONS, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AND UNIONS**

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. This act promised 160 acres of land to anyone who paid a small filing fee and agreed to live on the land for five (5) years. During the five years, they must improve the land by planting crops or building a home** –

1. Homestead Act
2. Dawes Act
3. Western Lands Act
4. Sedition Act

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The transcontinental railroad was finished in 1869 when the final golden spike was driven in at –**

1. Sacramento, CA
2. Promontory Point, UT
3. Omaha, NE
4. Santa Fe, NM

**\_\_\_\_\_3. The Central Pacific railroad hired these immigrants because they worked efficiently and did dangerous work without complaint –**

1. German immigrants
2. Chinese immigrants
3. Russian immigrants
4. Mexican immigrants

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which of the following economic and social changes took place because of the construction of Transcontinental Railroads?**

1. Time zones were invented

and began to be used.

1. More Americans began to

settle in the West.

1. Trade increased between the Western states and Eastern states.
2. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. John Deere invented –**

1. Mechanical Reaper
2. Barbed Wire
3. Steel Plow
4. Cotton Gin

**\_\_\_\_\_6. The cattle ranching industry and the life of cowboys on the open range would not have been possible were it not for –**

A. the influence of Spanish vaqueros

B. the annexation of Texas

C. the building of the railroads

D. changing vegetarian diets

**\_\_\_\_\_7. This invention, which kept herd animals like buffalo and cattle out of farmers’ fields, ended the long drive of cattle. It also led to conflict between ranchers and farmers –**

1. railroads and trains
2. barbed wire
3. assembly line
4. dry farming

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the following was a treaty between the United States and Native American tribes which was broken by American settlers?**

A. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

B. The Treaty of Paris

C. The Fort Laramie Treaty

D. The Adams-Onis Treaty

**\_\_\_\_\_9. The largest execution in US history was -**

A. The execution of conspirators in the

assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

B. The execution of John Brown and his

followers at Harper’s Ferry, VA.

C. The execution of Confederate

military and political leaders.

D. The Mankato Executions at the end

of the Dakota Wars.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. In this horrifying massacre, the state militia of Colorado murdered a group of innocent Cheyenne women and children in response to a murder that had been carried out by the Arapaho –**

A. The Adobe Walls Massacre

B. The Sand Creek Massacre

C. Wounded Knee

D. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The immediate outcome of the Battle of Little Bighorn was** –

1. victory for the United States Army: the Sioux retreated to the reservation.
2. defeat for Custer and his men; they were forced to retreat to St. Louis, MO.
3. victory for the United States Army; the Sioux tribe fled to Canada.
4. defeat for the U.S. Army; Custer was killed and the 7th Cavalry was wiped out.

**\_\_\_\_\_12. The *long term* outcome of the Battle of Little Bighorn was** –

1. peace in the West between Native Americans and

settlers.

1. the defeat of the United States Army and freedom for the Sioux tribe.
2. Native American tribes were forced to settle on the Reservations west of the Mississippi by larger, more powerful Armies.

***Words of Surrender from a Great Chief:***

“I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed…the little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them have run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they are – perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead.

Hear me my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.”

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Identify the chief quoted in the text box above –**

1. Chief Joseph
2. Tecumseh
3. Crazy Horse
4. Sitting Bull

**\_\_\_\_\_14. This act encouraged Native Americans to give up their traditional ways (nomadic lifestyles, community property) and become farmers –**

1. The Morrill Act
2. The Dawes Act
3. The Mann Act
4. The Homestead Act

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONFLICT WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1890**

* The Prophet Wovoka and his teachings encourage a Ghost Dance ceremony on the Pine Ridge Reservation in Dakota Territory.
* Chief Sitting Bull, who encouraged the dance, is killed by reservation police who arrested him on behalf of American soldiers.
* US soldiers open fire on an unarmed group of close to 200 members of the Sioux tribe.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The incident described by all of the statements in the text box above is –**

A. The Sand Creek Massacre

B. The Fetterman Massacre

C. Wounded Knee

D. Nez Perce Surrender

E. The Battle of Adobe Walls

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the following inventions *WAS NOT* patented by Thomas Alva Edison?**

A. motion picture machine

B. the electric light bulb

C. the phonograph

D. the telegraph

**\_\_\_\_\_17. He was both the inventor of the telephone and the founder of the nation’s first ever telephone company – which he named after himself!**

A. Cyrus Field

B. Alexander Graham Bell

C. Samuel F.B. Morse

D. Ulysses S. Grant

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a factor that encouraged industrialization in the United States during the late 1800s?**

A. abundant energy resources

B. inventions and innovations

C. cheap labor from immigrants

D. European investments

**\_\_\_\_\_19. The “Bessemer Process” was a method to make a stronger version of –**

A. copper

B. glass

C. steel

D. roofing shingle

**\_\_\_\_\_20. He used the assembly line to mass produce the Model-T – an automobile he nicknamed the “Tin Lizzy” and would make in “any color you like, as long as it’s black!”**

A. Ransom E. Olds

B. Charles Duryea

C. Henry Ford

D. Franz Benz

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Which of the following results *WAS NOT* a major effect of the completion of the transcontinental railroad?**

A. Native Americans way of life was

ended due to the slaughter of the

buffalo.

B. The cattle ranching industry began,

relying on trains to take animals to

market.

C. Chinese immigrants were brought to

California to construct the rails.

D. California became a state in the

Union.

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Businesses which are owned by shareholders and run by a board of directors – with the express purpose of making as much money as possible in the long term – are called –**

A. sole proprietorships

B. monopolies

C. corporations

D. partnerships

**\_\_\_\_\_23. One company which completely controls an entire industry – running all competitors out of business, and charging prices as high as they care to – is called a –**

A. trust

B. corporation

C. monopoly

D. sole proprietorship

**\_\_\_\_\_24. A combination of businesses which attempt to control the market by reducing competition and raising prices is called a –**

A. partnership

B. trust

C. monopoly

D. corporation

**An Industrial Leader**

* Owner of the Homestead Steel Plant
* Leader of the Steel Industry
* Scottish Immigrant who rose from poverty to vast wealth.
* Philanthropist who gave away his fortune.
* Founder of many public libraries across the USA.

**\_\_\_\_\_25. All of the statements in the text box above describe –**

A. Cornelius Vanderbilt

B. John D. Rockefeller

C. Andrew Carnegie

D. Henry Ford

**\_\_\_\_\_26. He was the founder of the Standard Oil Trust, a company which dominated the oil refining business for decades –**

A. John D. Rockefeller

B. Andrew Carnegie

C. James J. Hill

D. Cornelius Vanderbilt

**\_\_\_\_\_27. Companies which agreed to set prices – often railroad companies that set prices at high rates – were called this –**

A. Pools

B. Collectives

C. Granges

D. Composites

**\_\_\_\_\_28. Crowded urban factories where workers toiled long hours in dangerous conditions and for low pay were called -**

A. sweatshops

B. tenements

C. manifestos

D. finishing plants

**\_\_\_\_\_29. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a goal of labor unions during the 19th Century?**

A. higher wages

B. the eight (8) hour work day

C. better safety conditions

D. opportunities for child labor

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which of the following methods *WAS NEVER USED* by labor unions to achieve their goals?**

A. collective bargaining

B. strikes

C. hiring of strikebreakers

D. sit-ins and protests

**\_\_\_\_\_31. An economic policy in which the government adopts a “hands-off” approach to business is referred to by this term –**

A. socialism

B. command economics

C. voodoo economics

D. regulation

E. laissez-faire

**A 19TH CENTURY LABOR UNION**

* Founded in the 1860s by Terence V. Powderly.
* Open to all working men and women – including African-Americans .
* It’s main goal was the establishment of the eight (8) hour work day.
* The union rarely went on strike, preferring to hold public rallies and demonstrations.

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Which 19th Century labor union is described by all of the statements in the text box above?**

A. Knights of Labor

B. American Federation of Labor

C. Congress of Industrial Organizations

D. American Railroad Workers Union

**\_\_\_\_\_33. During this event in Chicago, workers from the McCormick Harvesting Company were protesting a wage cut when a bomb exploded – killing several police officers. The striking workers were blamed, although no evidence was brought against them proving they had committed the crime.**

A. The Railroad Strike of 1877

B. The Haymarket Square Riot

C. The Ludlow Massacre

D. The Homestead Plant Strike

**\_\_\_\_\_34. People who are opposed to all forms of government – and occasionally use violent force to overthrow governments – are called –**

A. totalitarians

B. anarchists

C. fascists

D. civil disobedience advocates

**\_\_\_\_\_35. Andrew Carnegie cut the wages of his employees in 1892, and when they went on strike to protest, he fired the men and replaced them with strikebreakers. The violence and bloodshed which resulted is known as –**

A. The Pullman Strike of 1894

B. The Homestead Strike of 1892

C. The Ludlow Massacre

D. The Johnstown Flood

**\_\_\_\_\_36. When workers at a sleeping car company had their wages slashed, but did not see any decrease in their rents or prices at the company store, they went on strike. Soon railroad workers across the nation supported their cause.**

A. The Railroad Strike of 1877

B. The Ludlow Massacre

C. The Pullman Strike of 1894

D. The Haymarket Square Riot

**\_\_\_\_\_37. He was the leader of the American Railroad Workers Union who instructed his men not to load or unload any trains with sleeping cars attached. Eventually, he went to jail for obstruction of justice!**

A. Samuel Gompers

B. Terence V. Powderly

C. Eugene V. Debs

D. James Hoffa

**\_\_\_\_\_38. He was the founder of the American Federation of Labor, and he sought the right to collective bargaining, higher wages, and safer working conditions for his followers –**

A. Eugene V. Debs

B. Terence V. Powderly

C. Samuel Gompers

D. John Lewis

**\_\_\_\_\_39. Which of these was goal of the American Federation of Labor?**

A. public school funding

B. safer working conditions

C. mandatory overtime

D. management training

**\_\_\_\_\_40. Andrew Carnegie provided the steel which was required in order to build this enormous bridge, which connected New York City with its “twin city” across the harbor –**

A. Queens

B. the Bronx

C. Brooklyn

D. Staten Island

**\_\_\_\_\_ 41. Who invented the airplane and were the first in flight at Kitty Hawk, NC?**

A. The Duryea Brothers

B. The Marx Brothers

C. The Wright Brother

D. The Brothers Karamazov

**\_\_\_\_\_42. With his “Gospel of Wealth,” Andrew Carnegie encouraged all of his enterprising “Robber Baron” peers to engage in –**

A. laissez-faire economics

B. socialist redistribution plans

C. philanthropy

D. strikebreaking

**\_\_\_\_\_ 43. The most radical labor union in America, which advocated for direct action and even condoned violent action to achieve its ends was** –

A. The Knights of Labor

B. The American Federation of Labor

C. The Industrial Workers of the World

D. The American Railway Union

**\_\_\_\_\_44. Over 150 women died as a result of this tragedy in New York City in 1911. They had been locked on the sixth floor of a garment factory, and died of smoke inhalation, burns, or by leaping to their deaths. None of the families of the women received any compensation, but the insurance company reimbursed the company for its material losses.**

A. The Ludlow Massacre

B. The Lowell Mills Tragedy

C. The Blair Mountain Strike

D. The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

**\_\_\_\_\_45. The President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, actually sided with the workers and their union during this 1902 strike:**

A. The Pullman Strike

B. The Homestead Strike

C. The Anthracite Coal Strike

D. The Flint Sit-in Strike